

REMARKS

In accordance with the foregoing, new claims 55 and 56 are added, thus, the pending claims remain for reconsideration, which is respectfully requested.

No new matter has been added.

The Examiner's rejections are respectfully traversed.

STATUS OF THE CLAIMS:

Claims 1-10, 12-30, 32-49 and 51-56 are pending.

Claims 1-10, 12-30, 32-49 and 51-54 are rejected.

ITEMS 4-26: CLAIM REJECTIONS UNDER 35 USC §102

Claims 1-6, 10, 12-21, 26, 30, 32-41, 46, and 51-54 are rejected under 35 USC §102(e) as being anticipated by Vong et al., U.S. Patent No. 7,030,837.

These rejections are respectfully traversed.

The Office Action, in Response to Arguments, at page 16, asserts:

Col. 8, lines 34-57 teach that the displays may be swapped such as swapping from, by user input, the information from the first display (main display) to a second display (auxiliary display) and vice versa would encompass a normal operation where the first display (main display) is caused to be turned on from an off state to show data that was on the (auxiliary display) as such this would be a cancellation operation of the power savings mode to obtain information from the URL and display the obtained information in the first display.

Applicants respectfully disagree with the assertion because Vong, at column 7, lines 34-51 recites:

The host computer can maintain in memory a list of functionality assigned to particular auxiliary display units or module. By checking the memory, the host computer can intelligently control the various functionality routed to an auxiliary display unit to avoid overloading display responsibility at that unit. Alternatively, the host computer may change display functionality responsibility among auxiliary display units connected to the host computer. Further, the host computer can swap or share functionality among the main display unit and one or more auxiliary display units. Further, different (less or more) display information concerning a launched application may be displayed on the main unit then is displayed on an auxiliary display unit. This can occur when display information for an active application is being simultaneously displayed on the main display unit and an auxiliary display unit. Similarly,

information displayed regarding an active application can vary from one auxiliary display unit to the next.

In other words, Vong at column 8, lines 34-51 discuss that a host computer can display information on a main display and an auxiliary display.

Furthermore, Vong at column 8, lines 51-57 discloses:

Also, responsive to a user input at the host computer or at an auxiliary display unit, or automatically upon detection of event, information displayed on a first display (main or auxiliary) may be displayed on a second display (main or auxiliary) and the display of the information on the first can continue or discontinue.

Vong further discloses, "the CPU 316 is coupled to an I/O module 322, which can receive **user input** through buttons and volume knob 326, such as by way of a user turning the volume knob or actuating one of the buttons" (Vong, column 6, lines 9-12). Vong further discloses **user input**, at column 6, lines 15-23:

... buttons and volume knobs are illustrative input/output devices
... the present invention [i.e. of Vong] is not so limited. For example, the I/O module 322 and graphics module 320 may both be connected to the display panel 324, where inputs may be received by way of a touch screen. Further, I/O module 322 may be connected to a microphone, speakers, an IR (infrared) sensor device which can identify a user, a camera, keypad, etc. (insertion added)

Therefore, Vong discloses a wide variety of "**user input**" options, such as volume buttons, microphones and cameras; however, Vong fails to disclose, either expressly or implicitly, a user input as a request "to a cancellation operation of the power saving mode."

Furthermore Vong discloses "**events**" at column 2, lines 43-47:

Illustrative types of information displayed on an auxiliary display unit can include notifications of events, such as **email events**, **printer events** or **calendar events**, **system messages** such as dialog box notifications of system events, and date and time information such as a clock.

In other words, "**events**" in accordance with Vong are receiving an email or an appointment notification event from a calendar program. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully submit the a "cancellation operation of the power saving mode" is not an "event" disclosed in Vong which would trigger a display swap.

Accordingly, Applicants respectfully submit that Vong still fails to disclose, either expressly or inherently (necessarily), the claimed "access processing section which executes access **processing against the URL**, or a URL corresponding to the identification information, **displayed on the second display section in response to a cancellation**

operation of the power saving mode to obtain information from the URL and display the obtained information in the first display.” Vong at column 7, lines 50-56, discloses “the auxiliary display unit 307 could receive display **information normally associated with the task bar, system messages and notification of events** (e.g., time, power status, email and messaging notification, printer information, volume control, dialog box notifications of system events etc.) on the main display unit 207.” Therefore, the Office Action is asserting that the “power status” event would be displayed on the auxiliary screen on Vong. Furthermore, if the “power status” was the event which triggers the display swap discussed in Vong at column 8, lines 50-57, the main display would be displaying the “power status” at the time of the event and not the claimed “**URL ... displayed on the second display section.**” In other words, if the auxiliary display is displaying a “power status” and the “power status” triggers information displayed on the auxiliary display to be displayed on the main display, the main display would displaying information on the “power status” and would not necessarily display the claimed “**URL ... displayed on the second display section.**”

Independent claim 10 recites “a detection section which detects an operation for shifting the display contents of the main display section from the invisible condition to the visible condition, wherein: the subordinate display section, the display contents of which are placed in the visible condition even when said main display section is placed in the invisible condition, and the processing section performs processing corresponding to the information displayed on the subordinate display section at the time of the detected operation mode **to obtain information from the display contents and display the obtained information in the main display**” and therefore patentably distinguishes over the cited prior art for the same reasons discussed above.

Independent claim 30 recites “detecting an operation for shifting the display contents of the main display section from the invisible condition to the visible condition; and performing processing corresponding to the information displayed on the subordinate display section at the time of the detected operation **to obtain information from the display contents and display the obtained information in the main display**” and therefore patentably distinguishes over the cited prior art for the same reasons discussed above.

Independent claim 51 recites “a display displaying information during the standby state; and a processor executing processing corresponding to the information displayed at the time of shifting from the standby state to the normal state, **to obtain information from the displaying information and display the obtained information in a main display,**” and therefore patentably distinguishes over the cited prior art for the same reasons discussed above.

The dependent claims are patentably distinguishing due at least to their dependence from the independent claims and/or recite patentably distinguishing features of their own. Withdrawal of the rejection of pending claims, and allowance of all the pending claims are respectfully requested.

ITEMS 27-38: CLAIM REJECTION UNDER 35 USC §103

Claims 7-8, 22-25, 27-29, 42-45, and 47-49 are rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Vong in view of Hollon Jr., U.S. Patent No. 5,768,164.

These rejections are respectfully traversed.

The dependent claims are patentably distinguishing due at least to their dependence from the independent claims and/or recite patentably distinguishing features of their own. Withdrawal of the rejection of pending claims, and allowance of all the pending claims are respectfully requested.

ITEMS 39-40: CLAIM REJECTIONS UNDER 35 USC §103

Claim 9 is rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Vong in view of Hollon Jr, in further view of Yokota, JP 08-328692.

This rejection is respectfully traversed.

The dependent claims are patentably distinguishing due at least to their dependence from the independent claims and/or for reciting patentably distinguishing features of their own. Withdrawal of the rejections of the pending claims and allowance of all the pending claims are respectfully requested.

NEW CLAIMS:

New dependent claim 55 is patentably distinguishing due at least to its dependence from independent claim 1 and/or for reciting patentably distinguishing features of their own. Support for the new claim can be found, for example, at page 14, line 26 to page 15, line 19. Withdrawal of the rejections of the pending claims and allowance of all the pending claims are respectfully requested.

New dependent claim 56 is patentably distinguishing due at least to its dependence from independent claim 1 and/or for reciting patentably distinguishing features of their own. Support for the new claim can be found, for example, at page 37, line 16 to page 38, line 16. Withdrawal

of the rejections of the pending claims and allowance of all the pending claims are respectfully requested.

Conclusion

There being no further outstanding objections or rejections, it is submitted that the application is in condition for allowance. An early action to that effect is courteously solicited.


Finally, if there are any formal matters remaining after this response, the Examiner is requested to telephone the undersigned to attend to these matters.

If there are any additional fees associated with filing of this Amendment, please charge the same to our Deposit Account No. 19-3935.

Respectfully submitted,

STAAS & HALSEY LLP

Date: October 31, 2017

By: 
Matthew H. Polson
Registration No. 58,841

1201 New York Avenue, NW, 7th Floor
Washington, D.C. 20005
Telephone: (202) 434-1500
Facsimile: (202) 434-1501